



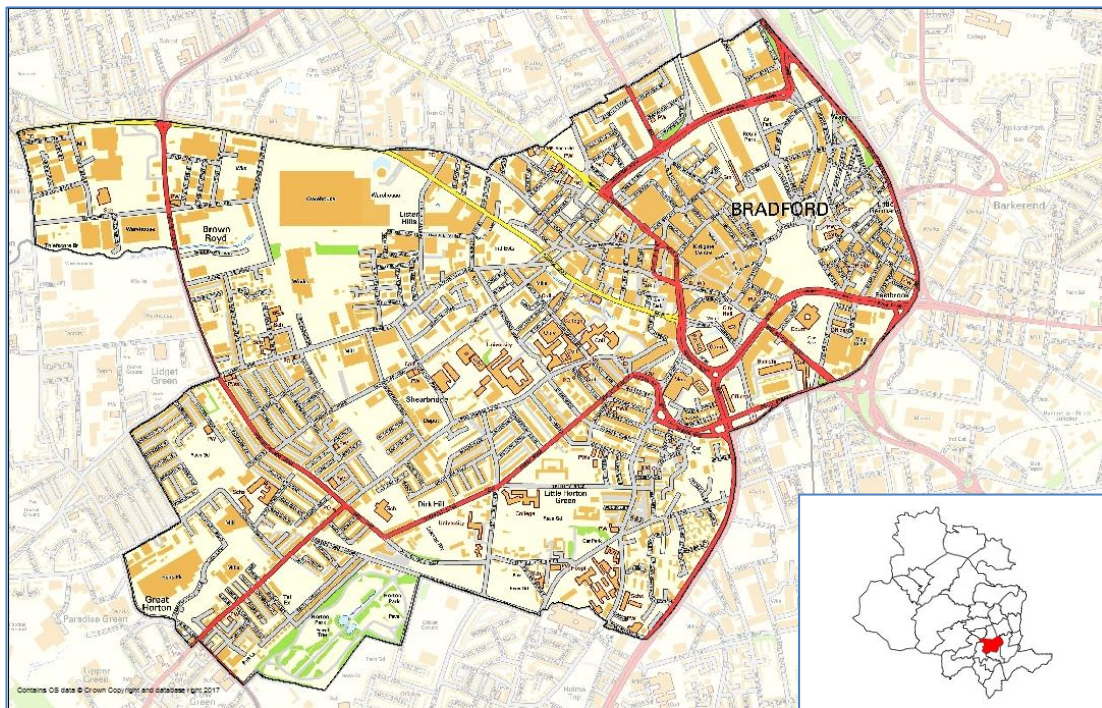
# Ward Profile - City

## At a glance:

- City ward has a total population of 25,750 – the largest ward population in the District
- 4.5% of homes in City ward are empty on a long-term basis and 14.1% are overcrowded, both are higher than the District average.
- City has the highest percentage of flats in the District – 48% and the lowest percentages of detached and semi-detached homes
- Life expectancy for men living in City ward is lower than the District average, whereas life expectancy for women living in City ward is higher than the District average
- City ward is ranked 7th of 30 wards in the District for the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation where 1 is the most deprived (Manningham ward) and 30 is the least deprived (Wharfedale)

## Introduction

City ward is one of six wards in the Bradford West area. The ward contains Bradford city centre. It also contains Bradford College and Bradford University as well as inner city residential properties and industrial areas.



## Population

City ward has the largest population of any of the Bradford District wards – 25,750 people (mid-2019 population estimates). 22.3% of the population is aged under 16, Worth Valley has the lowest percentage of young people with 16.6% and Little Horton has the highest percentage with 32.7%.

72.2% of the ward's population is aged between 16 and 64 - the highest percentage in the District - this probably reflects the high numbers of students and young people living in the areas close to Bradford College and Bradford University. Ilkley has the lowest percentage of the working age population with 54%.

4.9% of the population is aged 65 to 84 - the lowest percentage in the District and Craven has the highest percentage with 23.1%.

0.7% of the population is aged 85 and over - the lowest percentage in the District. Ilkley has the highest percentage with 6.1%.

## Ethnicity and religion

Ethnicity	Percentage
White	25.4%
Multiple/mixed ethnic groups	3.0%
Indian	6.9%
Pakistani	42.7%
Bangladeshi	2.4%
Other Asian	6.8%
Black	6.6%
Other ethnic group	6.2%

Toller ward has the lowest percentage of the White population (14.3%) and the highest percentage of the Pakistani population (72.3%). Wharfedale has the highest percentage of the White population (98.1%) and the lowest percentage of the Pakistani population (0.2%).

City ward has the highest percentage of the Black population.

Religion	Percentage
Christian	21.8%
Buddhist	0.7%
Hindu	2.9%
Jewish	0.1%
Muslim	57.3%
Sikh	0.4%
Other religion	0.3%
No religion	10.9%
Religion not stated	5.7%

The question about religion in the 2011 census was voluntary and 5.7% of the City population chose not to answer.

Manningham has the lowest percentage of Christians (12.7%) and Craven ward has the highest percentage (67.5%). Ilkley and

Wharfedale both have an equal low percentage of Muslims (0.3%) and Toller has the highest percentage (76.1%).

Toller has the lowest percentage of people who do not have a religion (3.4%) and Eccleshill has the highest percentage (31.4%). Great Horton has the lowest percentage of people who chose not to answer the question about religion (5.3%) and Ilkley has the highest percentage (7.6%).

## Housing

There are 9,954 homes in City ward of which 4.5% are long-term empty, this is higher than the District average of 1.9%.

48% of homes in City ward are flats – the highest percentage in the District. 41.9% are terraced homes, 6.3% are semi-detached, 3.8% are detached and 0.1% are caravans.

City ward has the lowest percentages of detached and semi-detached homes Baildon has the lowest percentages of terraced homes. Queensbury ward has the lowest percentages of flats.

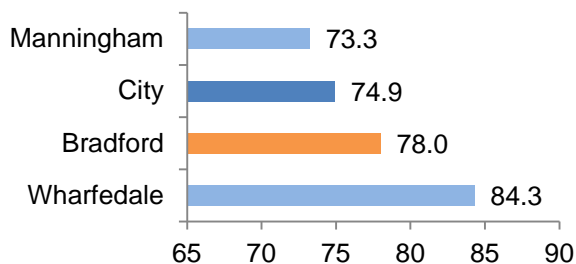
Wharfedale has the highest percentage of detached properties, Eccleshill has the highest percentage of semi-detached homes and Bradford Moor has the highest percentage of terraced properties.

14.1% of households in City ward are living in overcrowded homes, this is higher than the District average of 6.2%. Wharfedale ward had the lowest rate at 1.2% and Manningham had the highest rate at 17.8%

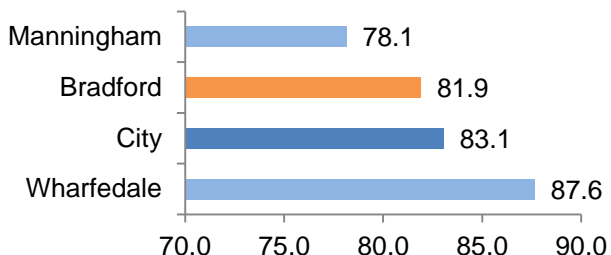
## Life expectancy

In 2017-19 life expectancy at birth for males living in City ward was lower than the District average, although life expectancy at birth for females living in City ward was higher than the District average. Manningham ward had the lowest life expectancy rate for males and females. Wharfedale ward had the highest life expectancy rates for males and females.

**Life expectancy - males**

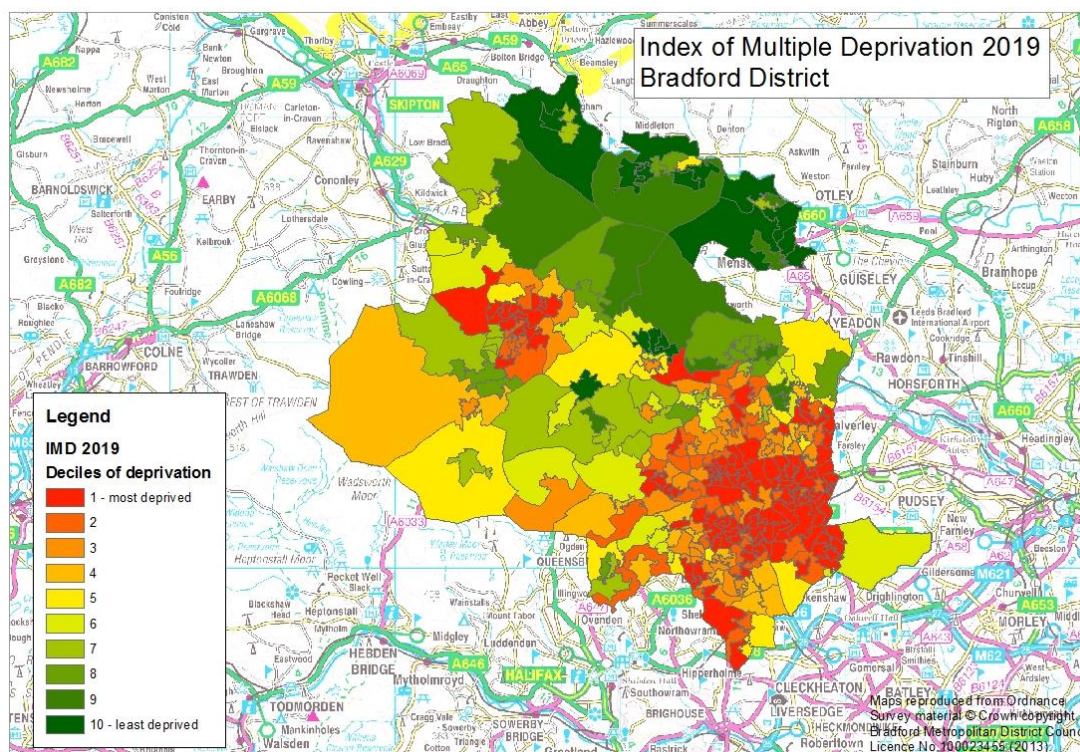


**Life expectancy - females**



## Deprivation

The following map shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.



The Indices of Deprivation 2019 were published in September 2019 at district and lower layer super output area. The indices are calculated using 39 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are weighted and combined to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019.

The results have now been aggregated to ward level and this shows that 14 of the District's wards are amongst the 10% most deprived wards in England and one ward is amongst the 10% least deprived wards in England. Manningham is consistently the most deprived ward for most of the indices and Wharfedale is consistently the least deprived ward for most of the indices.

City is ranked 7th of 30 wards in the District for the Index of Multiple Deprivation where 1 is the most deprived and 30 is the least deprived. City is in 9<sup>th</sup> place for income deprivation, 12<sup>th</sup> place for employment deprivation and 12<sup>th</sup> place for education, skills and training deprivation.

## More about deprivation

The data about deprivation has been aggregated to ward level. Although this data provides a description of the District's wards, this description does not apply to every person who lives there. Many non-deprived people live in deprived areas, and many deprived people live in non-deprived areas.

## Data sources and further information

Source: 2011 Census, Mid-year population estimates, Indices of Deprivation 2019

Link: [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk) [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

For more information about population and deprivation at ward level see:

<https://ubd.bradford.gov.uk/>

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